

POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, MAY 6.

THE TRUE POLICY.

In a former column will be found a communication inviting discussion upon the policy which justice and expediency demand should be pursued by the Hawaiian Government. We have repeatedly invited those who differ from us in opinion and are disposed to complain of the present policy of government to come forward—show the bad results of the present policy—and point out the measures which according to their views are better calculated to benefit the whole nation. The Polynesian has always advocated the policy pursued by the government, which is to encourage the settlement of foreigners—admit them by naturalization to all the rights of citizens and to a share in the direction of government. We have advocated this policy from a firm conviction that it is the policy best calculated to promote the cultivation of the soil—make the people moral—encourage industry—and advance the permanent prosperity and happiness of the whole nation. To our mind it is a policy which the government and those who have contributed to its adoption may justly feel proud of. It is the liberal policy, contradistinguished from what may truly be called the exclusive policy. Many obstacles have existed and still exist to the carrying out of this policy, and consequently the good results are not so apparent as could be wished; but sufficient good has already resulted to confirm us in the opinion that it is the only true policy. All we desire is to see it fully carried out. That this liberal policy is the one which the government intends to pursue is evident from the Royal Speech and from the different departmental reports lately read before the Legislature. That it meets the cordial approval of the chiefs and people is shown by the remarks made in reply to His Majesty's Speech at the opening of the Legislative Assembly. Now while we shall feel it to be our duty to support this policy we shall always be ready to publish the views of those who may differ from us in opinion.

The other policy to which our correspondent refers and which he says may have among its advocates the sincere friends of the nation would confirm the administration of government to native born subjects—prevent foreigners from settling in the country or if they did settle from acquiring any of the rights of citizens. Now such a policy may find sincere advocates, but their sincerity must be largely mixed with simplicity. Were such men not foreigners themselves, and consequently by their own rule deprived of all rights, we should be inclined to suspect them of selfishness. It may be instructive to those who would have no naturalized foreigners hold office under this government to review the history of past times. It is no disparagement to the King and chiefs to say that they need the assistance of foreigners to enable them to conduct their relations with foreign powers. The Hawaiian nation has been admitted as a member of the family of nations, and as such member she has duties to perform. In her intercourse with other powers she is expected to conform to the established rules which govern nations and to conduct herself in all respects as an intelligent member of that community. In order to do this she has an undoubted right to employ whom she pleases to perform the laborers requisite.

We are not desirous of extending our remarks upon the subject at present. We have avowed the policy which we advocate and which the government intends to pursue. If there are those who think justice demands a different policy let them come forth and they shall be heard.

EXTRAS.—Whenever the importance of foreign news will warrant it we shall issue an Extra as soon as possible after its arrival. On Monday last our Extra containing over three columns of reading matter was issued in about three hours after the arrival of the Isabella. Our compositors, of which we have some smart ones, put the type together at the rate of about 10,000 an hour, and before the people had time to inquire, "what's the news," our news boys were in the streets crying out lustily, "Here's the Polynesian Extra," &c. The news published in our Extra will be found in our columns to-day, with additional items which we overlooked in the hurry of making up the Extra. An idea prevails with some that the subscribers to a paper are entitled to Extras when issued. Now we merely engage to furnish fifty-two numbers a year to our subscribers—when we do this our contract is fulfilled. Extras are extra and when we perform extra labor we are certainly entitled to extra pay. This is the law which governs contracts, but aside from that we have the authority of universal custom and usage to this effect. If those subscribers who are unwilling to pay one real for an Extra are only willing to wait until our regular publication day for the news they will get it then. In the mean time we shall issue Extras when the news warrants it provided we can get enough to pay for the extra expense.

THE WEATHER.—"The oldest inhabitant" says the present season exceeds any thing within his recollection. We have alternate "spells" of rain and sunshine and sometimes both at once. The winter months are called the wet season, but if our memory serves us right the wet season commenced some twelve months since, and judging from present appearances it is likely to continue.

♣ Mons. Dillon and Lady gave a *soiree* on Monday evening, May 1st, in honor of the anniversary day of H. M. C. Majesty Louis Philippe. Their Majesties the King and Queen, the officers of their Court, the chiefs with their ladies, the diplomatic corps, and many of the foreign ladies and gentlemen, resident in Honolulu, were present.

♣ The French corvette *Sarcelle* dressed ship on Monday, May 1st, and fired a royal salute morning, noon and evening in honor of the anniversary day of Louis Philippe.

♣ The crowded state of our columns compels us to omit several advertisements, for which we claim the indulgence of our patrons.

♣ The Reports of the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Public Instruction will be published in our next number.

Foreign Intelligence.

Later from the United States.—Death of John Quincy Adams.—Treaty of Peace between Mexico and the United States.—Cession of hostilities.—Sentence of Lieut. Col. Fremont.—Loan of \$16,000,000.—Presidential Candidates.—Mexico.—Court Martial of General Scott.—Later from Europe, &c., &c.

By the arrival of the "Isabella," 17 days from Mazatlan, we have received dates from Washington to March 5th, and from London to the 29th January. Through the politeness of Capt. Briggs we have received files of the "Daily American Star" to the 19th of March, from which we glean the news now presented to our readers.

The venerable John Quincy Adams is no more. The following is the announcement made by President Polk:—

"It has pleased Divine Providence to call hence a great and patriotic citizen. John Quincy Adams is no more. At the advanced age of more than fourscore years, he was suddenly stricken from his seat in the House of Representatives, by the hand of disease, on the 21st, and expired in the Capitol, a few minutes after 7 o'clock on the evening of the 23d of February, 1848."

"He had, for more than half a century, filled the most important public stations, and among them, that of President of the United States.—The two houses of Congress—of one of which he was a venerable and most distinguished member—will doubtless prescribe appropriate ceremonies to be observed as a mark of respect for the memory of this eminent citizen."

"The nation mourns his loss; and as a further testimony of respect for his memory, I direct that all the executive offices at Washington be placed in mourning, and that all business be suspended during this day and to-morrow."

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, Feb. 24, 1848.

The following remarks were made by Mr. Winthrop, Speaker of the House of Representatives, in announcing the event to Congress:—

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives of the United States:—

"It has been thought fit that the chair should announce officially to the House an event already known to the members individually, and which has filled all our hearts with sadness."

"A seat on this floor has been vacated, towards which our eyes have been accustomed to turn with no common interest."

"A voice has been hushed forever in this hall, to which all ears have been wont to listen with profound reverence."

"A venerable form has faded from our sight, around which we have daily clustered with an affectionate regard."

"A name has been stricken from the roll of the living statesmen of our land, which has been associated for more than half a century with the highest civil service, and the loftiest civil renown."

"Whatever advanced age, long experience, great ability, vast learning, accumulated public honors, a spotless private character, and a firm religious faith, could do, to render any one an object of interest, respect and admiration, they had done for this distinguished person; and interest, respect and admiration are but feeble terms to express the feelings with which the members of the House and the people of the country have long regarded him."

"The close of such a life, under such circumstances, is not an event for unmingled emotions. We cannot find it in our hearts to regret that he has died as he has died. He himself could have desired no other end. 'This is the end of earth,' were his last words, uttered on the day on which he fell. But we might almost hear him exclaiming, as he left us—in a language hardly less familiar to him than his native tongue—'*Hoc est nimirum, magis felicitate de vita migrare, quam mori.*'"

"It is for others to suggest what honors shall be paid to his memory. No acts of ours are necessary to his fame. But it may be due to ourselves and to the country, that the national sense of his character and services should be fully commemorated."

Mr. Adams was born on the 31st of July, 1767, attaining his 80th year in July last, and has been for 67 years, almost without an interval, in the public service—always an intent student and observer of national affairs. In 1781, when but fourteen years of age, he commenced his career as Private Secretary to Francis Dana, Ambassador to Russia. The range of his public duties has since been of the most exalted character, including the station of Minister Plenipotentiary, Resident Minister, Secretary of State and President of the United States, in all of which he has commanded the admiration and esteem of his countrymen.

As a cotemporary of the illustrious Washington, and almost a co-worker in laying the foundation of his country's freedom and greatness, the name of John Quincy Adams will be remembered in all future time as one of the most illustrious sons of the American Republic.

In the year 1830, shortly after he retired from the Presidency, he descended, neither ungracefully nor without advantage to the nation, to a seat in the House of Representatives, and had, up to the moment of his death, wielded an influence unequalled by any other member of that body, securing also, for himself, a greater share of attention and respect.

A Treaty of peace had been negotiated by Mr. Trist, who notwithstanding his recall still remained in Mexico. It was signed on the 2d of Feb. at Guadalupe Hidalgo, and forwarded to Washington. At the latest dates from Washington, it had not been accepted. President Polk had laid the Treaty before the Senate. It was being discussed there, and had been greatly modified, but it was believed it finally would be accepted by the U. S. government, with certain modifications.

The following is a synopsis of the Treaty as given by a Washington letter writer. We give it for what it is worth:—

Senators Cuevas, Canto and Atrian are appointed commissioners, on the part of the Mexican government, to adjust with the Commissioner of the United States, Mr. Trist, a lasting treaty of peace.

Article second provides for the present suspension of hostilities between the forces of the two nations.

Article third defines the boundary between the two republics. The line is to commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land; to run up the middle of the Rio Grande to its intersection with the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence north until it intersects the first branch of the Gila; thence down the middle of that branch of the river to Colorado; thence it follows the division between Upper and Lower California to the Pacific, which it strikes one league south of San Diego.

The next article guarantees to citizens of Mexico, now residing in territory ceded to the United States, all the rights and immunities of citizens of the latter country, provided they take the oath of allegiance; or in case they desire to continue citizens of Mexico, there is guaranteed to them the right to leave the territory, and to dispose of their property to the best advantage.

The next article of importance provides that grants of land, in the territory ceded, made by Mexico, prior to the treaty, shall be respected by the United States.

The next article provides that Catholics residents in the ceded territory are to be protected in the exercise of their religion.

The next article provides that grants of land in Texas made by Mexico prior to the year 1836, shall be respected by the U. S. government.

The next article provides that the U. S. Government shall take prompt and effective measures for the defence of the borders from Indian incursions.

In consideration of this cession of territory on the part of Mexico, the Government of the United States binds itself to pay Mexico fifteen millions of dollars. In this sum are to be included the three millions of dollars already appropriated by Congress for the furtherance of peace, and now subject to the order of Mr. Trist. This sum is to be paid immediately on the ratification of this treaty by the Mexican Government.

The remaining twelve millions are to be paid either by instalments, or by the issue of six per cent. stock, redeemable by the United States.

Several articles are devoted to the executory details of both of these modes of payment. The adoption of either is to be optional with the U. S. Government.

The next important article binds the Government of the U. S. to assume all claims of American citizens against the Government of Mexico—both those already decided, amounting to about three millions of dollars.

Some unimportant articles then follow, for the mode of executing this portion of the treaty; such as the appointment of a commissioner to decide upon the claims, &c.

The treaty of commerce of 1831, between the two republics, is to be revived for eight years, and afterwards to be renewed at the option of both governments.

The troops are to leave Mexico in three months after the ratification of the treaty by both Governments, unless the sickly season should come on before the embarkation can be effected; in which case, they have to retire to a healthy situation, and are to be furnished with supplies on amicable terms by the Mexican government.

Supplies which arrive in the mean time, are not to be subject to duty.

The custom houses are to be restored to the Mexican government and means are to be adopted for settling the accounts.

The treaty is to be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States and exchanged within four months of its ratification.

Any further war that may break out between Mexico and the United States is to be conducted on Christian principles and according to the usages of civilized nations.

The boundary specified is to be defined as laid down in Distern's map of Mexico, published at New York in 1847.

A military convention for the provisional suspension of hostilities between the Republics of the United States and Mexico was signed at the city of Mexico, on the 5th of March. By this convention no further advances were to be made, by the United States troops.

A bill had passed the House of Representatives authorizing a government loan of \$16,000,000, the sum to which the Secretary of the Treasury reduced his estimates. This measure gives to the administration the necessary means to continue the war, if they think best.

The trial of Lieut. Col. Fremont had been concluded, the Court Martial finding him guilty and sentencing him to be dismissed. The President had approved the sentence, but remitted the punishment. Col. Fremont had sent in his resignation.

It is stated that a detachment of 1000 marines under Major Harris, were to proceed to the Gulf of Mexico to join an expedition under Com. Perry, for the survey of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

It was rumored that Mr. Tod, Minister to the Court of Brazil, had been recalled.

The National Whig Convention is to be held in Philadelphia, on the 7th of June. The nomination for President lies between Henry Clay and Gen. Taylor.

The Democratic Convention was to be held at Harrisburg on the 4th of March, and it was believed Mr. Buchanan would be nominated for the Presidency then. A host of other candidates are talked of on both sides; the result will be no election by the people. No one particularly prominent for Vice President—a great many talked of.

Mexico.

Our dates from the city of Mexico are to the 20th March. Major Gen. Winfield Scott was arraigned before a Court of Inquiry, at Mexico, on charges preferred by Gen. Worth. The charges preferred were unknown. On the opening of the court Gen. Scott made some touching remarks.

Whatever course was adopted, he would submit to it most cheerfully; he cared but little whether the organization of the Court was special or general, but he was anxious for information on the subject in order that he might so shape his future path and be better enlightened as to his duty. If therefore, the Court felt at liberty to say what its impressions or desires were in this regard; he would be glad to be informed before proceeding further.

The Court sat with closed doors for upwards of half an hour, and on being re-opened, the Judge Advocate read the decision of the Court on the subject of General Scott's previous remarks. The Court decided that no other charges than those preferred by General Scott against General Pillow and Brevet Lieut. Col. Duncan, and the charges against General Scott preferred by General Worth, would be entertained or made the subject of its enquiry.

General Scott then said he wished to make a few remarks and would desire to see them placed on the records of the Court.

The President said that as all parties who might be included in the remarks of General Scott were not present, the Court would suggest that the subject should be postponed until the next day.

General Scott gave the Court to understand that he was most anxious to reply promptly to the charges now before them, and therefore would pause with great regret in this inquiry. He regarded every moment's delay in this matter as injurious in the extreme. During the investigations contemplated in the order now before the Court—pending such investigations, he repeated, he was but a prisoner at large, a prisoner and an accused individual in the Republic of Mexico—say, in the capital of the Republic. Stricken down from a high command, from a high military position, the highest perhaps, ever occupied by any individual since the days of the Father of his country—the immortal Washington. Deeply, therefore, did he feel all this, and much more so that any cause of delay should arise in this inquiry. He paused not then for want of words nor for lack of ideas—he crowded upon him too fast for utterance. He felt deeply wounded; he felt himself rudely thrust down from a position which

he might, without vanity, surely call one of some considerable glory. The court, continued Gen. Scott, could not imagine, nor could he well describe his present feelings. He was there, the principal criminal before the court. The accused now stood before the bar of justice—the accused; while the accused was acquitted in advance, by the highest constitutional military authority of the nation.

After one or two other remarks, which he spoke in so low a tone as to be scarcely audible, Gen. Scott sat down, evidently deeply affected with the singular position in which he was then placed.

It appears from the records of the Court that General Scott had preferred charges against General Worth, General Pillow and Col. Duncan, and that Gen. Worth had at the same time preferred charges against General Scott. President Polk had pre-acquired General Worth and he refused to prosecute his charges against Scott on the ground that the President had done him ample justice. At the second session of the Court, General Scott made some eloquent remarks, alluding to the fact that he was a prisoner; not by the public enemy, but by the long arm of Executive power, which had been exerted in every possible way to injure him. He felt strong in conscious rectitude and hid defiance to his enemies. He envied not their honors, nor coveted the Executive favors which had been heaped upon them. At the end of the Court he should be done with him (Worth.) forever. He repeated, his attitude was that of defiance.

It was reported that Gen. Scott was the negotiator of the Treaty of Peace, and that Mr. Trist merely acted as amanuensis.

Dates from Queretaro to the 12th March, states that the deputies were arriving, and that a quorum would soon be present. The armistice had been published there. The Mexican authorities by the terms of the armistice resumed the government.

Everything was quiet in the different departments of Mexico.

The U. S. ships Congress and Independence and H. B. M.'s Juno were at Mazatlan. The Ohio had not arrived.

The Isabella brought out 150 volunteers from New York, and landed them at La Paz. A slight skirmish ensued between the American troops and the Mexicans in that vicinity about the middle of April, which resulted in the route of the Mexicans with slight loss.

Europe.

We have received news from London to the 29th January. We hasten to lay this intelligence received before our readers.

The steamship Hibernia left on the 29th January, and reached New York on the 16th February.

The accounts are interesting, both commercially and politically.

The Liverpool cotton market had recovered from its depression.

A reduction of the rate of interest by the Bank of England has been followed by a great improvement in the funds, and money is abundant.

The quarterly abstract of the revenue accounts for the quarter ending the 5th of January, as was fully anticipated, exhibits a marked deficiency in the income of the country. The gross decrease of the year is no less than £2,217,454, and on the quarter, £1,155,313; but rejecting those items, such as the China money, there payment of advances, &c., which do not form the usual revenue of the country, and are incidental receipts, the ordinary revenue shows a decrease on the year of £1,065,540, and on the quarter of £295,642. The main deficiency has chiefly arisen during the last three months; in fact, out of the £1,065,540 only £139,898 is applicable to the preceding period of the year. The chief deficiency is in the excise, customs and stamps, indicating but too clearly that the people have been compelled to curtail the consumption of commodities of first necessity; and the deficiency in the item of stamps, which is no less than £175,552 on the last quarter, marks distinctly the decline which has taken place in trade.

As the comparisons on the year and on the quarter may be impeached as not exactly showing the most correct view of the case, we may add that a comparison on the last six months of 1846 and 1847 exhibits a decrease of £2,302,554. In fact, by the most rigorous examination of the yearly accounts, it would appear that, including a balance which remained in the Exchequer on the 5th January, 1846 of £482,907, the yearly expenditure of the country has exceeded the income by no less than £2,700,000. The payments into the treasury of the Irish loan has, however, enabled the Chancellor of the Exchequer to meet the January dividends without a temporary loan from the bank, in fact, to have a balance in the treasury on the 5th of Dec. of £282,548.

It is stated that Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. have opened at Lloyd's, large policies on specie from Mexico to the United Kingdom, supposed to be for the account of the American Government. The proceeds will, in this case, be most likely drawn against in bills of exchange.

Such is the activity in preparing cannon for the guardships and coast batteries, that there are more men employed at Woolwich now than during the heat of the war in 1814.

The Admiralty has ordered the Great Western steam vessel now belonging to the Royal West India Mail Steam-packet Company, to be surveyed by an engineer officer of Southampton.

We can find nothing interesting from Ireland, unless it be a large movement of the people in favor of "Tenant's rights."

The tranquility of the continent of Europe continues to be still distracted by alarms of insurrectionary movements in the Italian States.—In addition to the late excess at Milan, in Pavia, there seems to have been considerable bloodshed, 50 persons being killed and wounded.

The debates in the French Chambers of Peers closed with a signal victory of 121 in favor of Guizot's Ministry.

The Government have transferred their prisoner, Abd-el-Kader, to Forte Lamalgue, near Toulon, his future destination being yet undecided.

A large war steamer has been suddenly despatched to Naples, where the King's situation seems a little critical.

The affairs of Italy are becoming more and more complicated.

The enthusiastic reception of Espartero, in Spain, by all ranks of people after his protracted

exile, furnishes a singular example of the versatility of the Spaniards, and the intriguing character of the politicians. His first interview with the Queen is represented as highly interesting and affecting.

The Emperor of Russia has become convalescent.

The Sultan of Turkey has raised Ali Effendi, to a pacha of three tails.

The Chamber of Deputies of Greece has passed the Budget of 1847.

Christian VIII., King of Denmark, is dead.

We glean the following items of European news from files of papers received via Panama and Valparaiso. Although the dates are not so late as received per Isabella there are some items of interest which we have not published heretofore.

The Spanish papers were full of recommendation to the South American states to form a South American Union, in resistance to the North American Union, to prevent their national extinction.

In France monasteries in promotion of the movement for Electoral Reform were the order of the day. The combination amongst all parties with that view was very strong.

In Switzerland the Diet had put down the Sonderbund by the military force, whereby the question had ceased to be one of European interest.

The differences between Austria and Rome were stated to have been arranged, and Ferrara was to be evacuated. The Earl of Minto, on the part of the English, was in Rome, on the best terms with the Pope.

Large supplies of arms had been received in the territories of the Pope from France and England.

The Pope opened the Council of State on the 13th of November, on which occasion there were great rejoicings. At night a vast concourse of citizens surrounded the house of Lord Minto, making many demonstrations of applause to which His Lordship responded by crying out from the balcony, "long live the Italian Independence." Similar demonstrations were made under the balconies of the Ministers of Sardinia and Tuscany.

A grand costume union between Pope Pius IX. the King of Sardinia and the Grand Duke of Tuscany was effected on the 9th November in Turin.

Early in January an awful storm had raged in the north of Europe. Many ships and lives had been lost on the coast of England and Scotland.

On the 3d of Dec. the Hon. Colonel Walpole, H. B. M.'s Charge d'Affaires for Chile, had arrived in England in H. B. M.'s steamer *Cormorant*.

H. B. M.'s ship *Modeste* had arrived at Portsmouth after a very short passage.

A temperance society was about being formed in France after the model of those in England and Germany.

The Asiatic Cholera was raging in Constantinople and Moscow.

In London the monetary crisis had passed over. Discounts which had been as high as 12 per cent. had fallen to 6 and 7 on first class paper. It had been found that the Queen's Ministers did not require an indemnity for inducing the Bank of England to raise the rate of interest to 8 per cent, but that in doing so they had the authority of law.

In England they were taking the most active measures to fortify the whole coast; a militia force of 120,000 men, and an augmentation of 12,000 men to the regular army had been ordered.

On the 27th of November there was a popular outburst in the Caroline Theatre of Palermo, with many cries in favor of Pius IX. and the Italian Union. The same were repeated on the 28th, 29th and 30th.

Letters from Leghorn of the 4th December, stated that all Sicily was in a state of insurrection—that the insurgents had declared themselves independent of the Neapolitan Government and placed themselves under the protection of England.

El Senor Paz de Soldan had resigned the Ministry of Foreign Affairs under the Government of Peru.

Wm. Pitt Adams had returned from London as H. B. M.'s Charge d'Affaires for Peru.

A letter from Paris of the 14th of December, mentions that General San Martin, who had been very ill all the summer, had greatly improved with the first cold weather of winter.

On the 28th January the U. S. ship Ohio sailed from Valparaiso for the coast of Mexico.

Early in March H. B. M.'s ship *Collingwood*, H. B. M.'s brig *Spy* and steamer *Sampson* were in Valparaiso.

The French corvette *Brilliant* was also there.

General Velazquez had placed himself in the presidential chair of Bolivia. He had appointed the following Ministers:—Olaneta, Minister of the Interior and of Foreign Relations; Terrico, Minister of Finance; Asin, Minister of Warship and Public Instruction; Belzu, Minister of War. The new government had struck the names of fifteen generals of the military list, viz:—the two brothers of Bolivian, Lara, Lagaraga, Belhau, Davalos, Silva, San Jines, Urdinaga, Guillarte, Prudenico, Galindo, Magarinos, Saavedra and Rivers.

EXAMPLES OF THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH.—The British and French governments are forcing their intoxicating liquors upon the natives of the Sandwich Islands, against the earnest remonstrances of their rulers. British subjects, who respect the rights of others, or who would aid in the cause of temperance, should offer their earnest protest against this base project of gain. The *Missionary Herald* says:

"The Christian world will learn with unfeigned sorrow, that in the treaties recently made between the governments of England and France and the Hawaiian government, the following stipulation has been introduced: 'Wines, brandies, and other spirituous liquors, shall be liable to such reasonable duty as the Hawaiian government may think fit to lay upon them, providing always, that the amount of duty shall not be so high as absolutely to prohibit the importation of said articles.' The King objected to this provision, but did not dare to refuse his assent to the treaty. He gave his signature, however, under a protest, throwing himself upon the equity, justice, honor, magnanimity and philanthropy, of those two great nations, expressing the hope that they would take into their favorable consideration this and other objectionable stipulations. Immediately after the treaty was concluded, the Hawaiian government imposed a duty of five dollars a gallon on spirits, and one dollar on wines, &c., and against this the two governments protested."

[Christian Observer.]

WRECK OF THE MARIA HELENA ON CHRISTMAS ISLAND.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the following narrative of the events connected with the loss of the Maria Helena, written by Mr. T. H. Stevens one of the passengers. Although its preparation was commenced soon after the return of the *Sarcelle* the crowded state of our columns has prevented its publication at an earlier date.

On the 20th Dec. the Chilean ship "Maria Helena" sailed from Honolulu, via Tahiti and Valparaiso, for the United States, having on board several passengers, who had been for some time resident upon these islands and were returning to their friends and home. One of the crew of the vessel leaving port, her decks were crowded with old and tried friends and acquaintances, who came to say "farewell" to those who were embarked on board, and who were in all probability soon to tread the shore which circled the native land of most assembled there.

One must be wanting in feeling, or must have their feelings under strong command, to say "farewell" to those who were about to leave such well known acquaintances, for even such acquaintances have become friends, and with no effort of kindness and to give you such as she does at such a time, the many hearts were full, and the better part of man's nature came out, in the silent tear that dims the eye, and the tremulous voice which strains the throat, and not control. The nervous pressure of the soul, speaks the heart's fullness, and the silent tears are more eloquent and more comforting than words.

Never did a ship leave port under more favorable auspices—wind, waves and weather combined their happiest influences, and over the smooth water we sailed till the island of Oahu with its pleasant valleys and its bold mountain scenery were lost to view. The next morning we saw Hawaii with its mountains towering in the clouds and Maui far in the distance, but at 10 o'clock they too were lost to view and remained for the eye to rest upon but the breaking sea with here and there a solitary bird. After losing sight of these islands nothing more of interest on board until the night of the 31st of January when a large fish was hauled up, secured, the liver of which was to have afforded a fine breakfast to the inmates of the cabin the next morning. At 1 o'clock the Captain feeling some anxiety and supposing that the vessel was in the latitude of the island and as there was indication of land and the chronometer put a forty miles to the eastward he felt secure and retired to rest. The cabin lights were extinguished and all was quiet—naught disturbed the stillness of repose save the deep breathing of the tired sleeper dreaming perhaps of the times and scenes of "long ago."

The helpless infant strong man slept alike insensible to the approach of danger. Sleep, the deluder, the comforter, the restorer, held possession of the scene, and as sense were alike subject to its thrall. Suddenly a startling and alarmed voice is heard, claiming the approach of danger in the most decided form. No one stops to make a single inquiry. Like an electric shock the sound of the voice has passed through the souls of all, spreading consternation, anxiety and dread, and calling all to consciousness—to the certainty of perilous and imminent danger. With one impulse all (with the exception of Miss Johnson) rush on deck to behold through the gloom the darkness of the